

OFFICIAL.

From General STEWART to Lord CASTLE-REAGH.

Toplitz, August 31, 1813.

MY LORD—The brilliant and well contested action of the 29th inst. in which the Prussian Guards covered themselves with glory, has been followed up by a very general and decisive victory over that part of the enemy's army which had advanced from Königstein and Pirna, on the great causeway leading from Peterswalde to Toplitz.—It became of the utmost importance to make this attack, not only to give time for these columns of the army to fall back, which were still retiring upon the Altenberg and Dippoldswalde road, but at the same time to extricate the corps under Gen. Kleist, which had not disengaged itself from the mountains.

The attack being determined upon, the following disposition of the troops destined for that purpose, was immediately made—6000 Russian Grenadiers, 2000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, under Gen. Milorodovitch, together with 12,000 Austrians, under Count Colerado and Gen. Bianchi, commenced the action, the remainder of the troops called for this enterprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain.

In the village of Kulm, situated at the bottom of a range of mountains the enemy had collected a strong force;—such was its strength, and so ably had the enemy disposed of their force, for its defence, that it was judged most expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence of which, the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced. While these movements were executing, the corps of Gen. Kliest, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared, in the enemy's rear, descending the road by which the enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner. The enemy's left were turned by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the Austrians under Count Colerado, the cavalry charging repeatedly, while upon the other flank Gen. Milorodovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above forty pieces of artillery and sixty tumbrils, much baggage, and the whole equipage of Gen. Vandamme fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by Gen. Kliest, nothing was left for the enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat.

The route now became general, the enemy throwing down their arms in every direction, and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standard to seek shelter in the woods.

The fruits of this victory are considerable. The General commanding, Vandamme, six other Gen. Officers, of which are Generals Giot, Hachtox, Himberg, and Prince Reuss; 60 pieces of artillery, and about 10,000 prisoners, with 6 standards.

The whole of Gen. Vandamme's staff, and many officers of rank, are also among the prisoners.

The enemy continue their retreat closely pursued by the Cossacks and allied cavalry.

I have now the pleasing task of calling your Lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honor and advantage of the allied army.

It would appear that upon the 25th, Marshal M'Donald had occupied a very strong position in the neighbourhood of Jauer in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery. He was, however, attacked by Gen. Blucher, upon the morning of the 26th, and after a very sharp contest driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground 50 pieces of artillery, 39 tumbrils and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners, exceeding 10,000 men.

The contest was renewed with fresh vigor and with equal success, on the part of Gen. Blucher, the whole of the 27th and 28th, of which the result appears to be, that 30 pieces of cannon, and 5000 more prisoners, have been taken during the two last days.

According to the latest intelligence, Gen. Blucher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.

General Prince Reuss, taken prisoner, is dead of his wounds. I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Gen.

Letter from Lord CATHCART to Lord Castle-REAGH.

Imperial Head-Quarters, }
Toplitz, Sept. 1 1813. }

MY LORD—The Emperor Alexander arrived at Prague on the 15th ultimo. The greater part of the Russian army in Silesia, and a corps of Prussians moved into Bohemia on the 11th and 12th ultimo, and formed a junction with the Austrian army on the 17th and following days.

On the 19th the Austrians, except the corps already on the frontier, passed in review before the Emperor, and King of Prussia near Jungfern Tignitz.

On the 22d the whole of the allied army passed the frontier into Saxony in four columns by Peterswalde, Altenburgh, Marienburgh, and to the left of the last named place.

Count Wittgenstein on the right having met Gouvion St. Cyr, and dispossessed him twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet in the lines of Perea and seized that post the same evening.

The 24th, the several columns moved towards the right to concentrate. The Imperial head-quarters being the 21st at Comotau the 22d at Zublitz, and the 23d at Mit Seid. The 24th they were moved to Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde.

The 25th, at 3 in the afternoon, the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe. The outposts were driven in, and the defence reconnoitred.

The city was evidently out of reach of being carried a coup de main without much loss, and as there was no object to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped.

On the 26th, the enemy under cover of their batteries, attempted to regain their outposts, which occasioned a cannonading and firing which lasted all the day; towards evening the Austrians stormed a redoubt and spiked the ordnance, and some attacks were made with a view to provoke the enemy, and if an opportunity favored, to follow him into the town.

On the 27th, the weather, which had for several days been extremely wet and cold, became uncommonly thick and bad, and it rained without intermission for more than 24 hours, with many heavy showers. The enemy showed himself in much greater force several large masses of infantry appeared upon his right, supported by artillery, and by attacks from the centre which was protected by the works.

This menace, on the Austrian left beyond Plauen, towards the vale of Thasau was not formidable, and was opposed by a sufficient number of Austrian troops; but in the middle of the day reports arrived that Pina was reoccupied in force, and that Gen. Blucher, who had been engaged five times in six days, two of which were general actions, one in the presence of Bonaparte on Bobr, and one in which he had taken Marshal Macdonald's baggage and fallen back to Jauer. At the same time large columns moved out of the town and formed masses to attack the right, as if to turn it, and to cover a movement to the left behind the Elbe. This had the appearance of the enemy's declining the combat on the Leipzig or Erfurt roads, and moving to his left to gain the Bohemian line, and it was resolved to make flank march immediately, in five columns by the right, to reach the important passes in that direction before him, to choose a field of battle in Bohemia instead of one towards the old ground of Lutzen, to which it was not certain he would advance.

This day produced several severe partial actions, in which the enemy had many men killed, and many prisoners in charges of cavalry, and it was expensive to both sides by the continued cannonade and heavy fire of musketry. The ground, which is deep clay in many places became so wet, that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and all carriages sunk to the axle trees.

The Emperor was passing along the front of the line towards the right, where an attack was ordered, and had stopped for a moment to direct the movements of some Russian battalions, on a ground within the reach of the cross fire of 2 French batteries when Gen. Moreau who was speaking to his Imperial Majesty, and close to him was wounded, the shot struck one thigh, passed through the horse, and shattered the other leg so that the General was obliged to submit the amputation of both considerably above the knee. It is impossible to shew more heroic magnanimity and composure than the General had displayed in every circumstance of this dreadful wound and from that firmness and tranquility, there is reason to hope that his life will be preserved. He has been removed on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Eger. The Emperor remained by him when he fell,

till he was placed upon some of the Cossacks pikes, and carried off, and after the operation went with the King of Prussia to see him, and has paid him every possible attention.

Head-Quarters were that night at Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde. The 28th head-quarters were at Altenberg, and on the 29th at Ducha.

On the 29th the enemy having moved in force, under Gen. Vandamme, by Peterswalde to Hellendorff and Culm, attempted to attack the baggage and ordnance moving to Toplitz by roads which unite near that place. The Russian foot guards, who had on the preceding day cut a passage for one hundred pieces of field ordnance not one of which was lost stopped his attack and supported by some part of the Russian imperial cavalry guard, and cuirassiers, kept the enemy in check the whole of the day, while the columns of the baggage and artillery passed in the rear. In the evening they were reinforced by some battalions of Russian grenadiers, and a considerable force was assembled at Toplitz. Orders were sent to Gen. Kleist, whose column of Prussian troops was meant to move in the night by Zinwalde upon Hollendorff so as to be ready to attack Gen. Vandamme, in the rear, when the troops should attack in front.

On the 30th, the Austrian divisions Coloredo and Bianchi, were added to the troops above named, and the command was given to Gen. Barclay de Tolly; the Emperor and King were on the height near the field, and Marshal Prince Schwartzberg was also a spectator. The enemy was posted near Culm, a seat of the Thun family and in the woods; the attack was made about ten, with great spirit; and the enemy had already lost ground, when Gen. Kleist appeared. He turned against the Prussians and attempted to cut a passage with great impetuosity, but the attacks of the allies, were carried on with so much vigor, that the enemy was completely beat on all points and driven into the woods, Gen. Vandamme and three other Generals, one of whom is Gen. Ackso, their best Engineer were taken in the evening, another was found killed either on that or the preceding day, some colours were taken, with from 40 to 50 pieces of cannon, and some thousand prisoners. Two other Generals and some thousand troops who had got into the mountains, surrendered this morning near Peterswalde. The Russian guards and cavalry engaged the preceding day, had an opportunity of being again distinguished.

Head-Quarters were at Toplitz, on the 30th, and continued there this day.

Gen. Wittgenstein was attacked beyond Altenburg, on the 30th, and drove back the enemy. This day it seems the French have entirely left the mountains.

The defeat of the enemy by the Crown Prince of Sweden and by Gen. Blucher, of which accounts were received last night, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies.

Sir Charles Stewart, who has been in every action within his reach, was unfortunately wounded yesterday, by the splinter of a shell, above the knee; the bone is not injured, and it is hoped he will not long be confined. Upon the whole, the gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th, near Toplitz, though they were formed by a small part of the army, have had every consequence of decisive victory.

Te Deum was sung this morning at the head of the Russian Guards. The three Sovereigns were present, and the guards marched past them in review in as complete order as if they had been in a camp of instruction instead of having been employed in making forced marches, or engaging the enemy for eighteen days without intermission. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

VICTORY IN SILESIA.

Letter from the same to the same.

TOPLITZ, SEPT. 2.

MY LORD—It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that at the moment of the departure of the Messenger FISHER, for England a Despatch was received from Gen. Blucher dated Holstein, in Silesia the 30th ult. which informs his Prussian Majesty that he attacked again on the 29th inst. a position behind the Bobr river, and completely defeated them, and took Gen. Pattow, and the greatest part of Marshal M'Donald's Staff prisoners; also two eagles, and 22 pieces of cannon were taken.

From the 26th to the 29th the corps of Gen. Blucher, had taken 15,000 prisoners and near 100 pieces of cannon.

When the officer, the bearer of this Despatch, left Gen. Blucher's Head-Quarters, on the 30th, a report was received of Gen. Horn, having entered Buntzlau that day.

A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia began to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the 60 alluded to, as having been taken in the action of the 30th near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

VICTORY AT DONNEVITZ.

ELEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

H. Q. JUTERBOCH, Sept. 8, 1813.

The Prince Royal transferred his head-quarters to Rabenstein on the 4th of this month.

At the moment when his Royal Highness had commenced a movement, in order to advance with the Russian and Swedish army to Roslau, with the intention of there crossing the Elbe, and of taking the direction of Leipzig, His Royal Highness learnt that the enemy, after having made a demonstration of passing over to the left side of the river, had suddenly returned into his entrenchments of Tettchel and Tragun, in advance of Wittenburg. This sudden return afforded a presumption, either that he intended to attack the combined army, in their passage across the Elbe, or to make a rapid march upon Berlin.

The Prince Royal slackened the pace of his troops, and announced that it should take place the following day:—Two battalions, a Swedish and a Prussian, were dispatched to Roslau, under the orders of Lt. Col. Holst, aid-de-camp to His Royal Highness, in order to collect all materials necessary for the construction of a bridge.

The reports of the outposts announced every moment, that the enemy's army was marching upon Zalme. This post, occupied by the corps of Gen. Dobschutz, belonging to the corps d'armee of Gen. Count Tauentzien, was attacked by a very superior force on the 4th September, in the afternoon, and maintained its ground with great bravery.

The enemy having been repulsed in several attacks, re-entered his entrenchments before Wittenburg.

Next day, the 5th September, most murderous attacks were renewed against Zanne, and in spite of the courage displayed by Gen. Dobschutz, with the troops under his orders, that position was carried. The same was the case after an obstinate resistance, with respect to the post of Seyda, occupied by the corps of Tauentzien.

The reports of the country people, of the out-posts and of secret agents, announced positively that the enemy was taking the rout of Torgau. These accounts came in every hour, only one single person brought word that the enemy intended to proceed to Juterboch.

The Prince Royal set out on the 6th of September, at 8 o'clock in the morning from Rabenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights of Lobesen. His Royal Highness was waiting the reports of General Tauentzien, whom he thought farther advanced, when he received an account from Gen. Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Juterboch. The Prince Royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before Gen. Tauentzien, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers. The Swedish army, who had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Juterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard under the order of Count Woronzo, and of the corps Gen. Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenburg. The cannonading and musketry began immediately between the Prussian troops and the enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment, in order to form in the order of battle. The Prussian army, at most 40,000 strong, sustained in the meanwhile, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of 70,000 of the enemy, supported by 200 pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for a moment, and if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing, 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes, 10,000 horse of both nations, and an hundred and fifty of artillery advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the enemy principally directed his attacks. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The